SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1883

Aubscription Hates. Datav (4 pages), by mail, 55c. a month or year, postpaid; with Sunday edition. 57.7c., Senbav (8 pages), 51.50 per year, postpaid. Wantav (8 pages), 51 per year, postpaid.

Advertising Rates. Datay and Sunday, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising; large type, 80 cents; and professed positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to elecation. WEERLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large Preferred positions from 75 cents to 12

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending June 2, 1883, was: 151,000 Thursday 151,107 Friday 150,434 Saturday 151,100 Weekly

Remember 1881.

Total for the week.

Mr. CONKLING and Mr. PLATT resigned from the Senate in May, 1881. The protracted struggle for their reflection was very bitter all through the State. Gen. ARTHUR, then Vice-President, applauded the course of the Stalwart Senators, while their denunciation by the Half Breeds and Cornellites was acrimonious in the extreme.

This controversy was made a test in the choice of delegates to the State Convention PLATT squeezed in from Broome, but CONK-LING was beaten in his own Assembly district. The Half Breeds captured the Convention and carried things with a high hand. They nominated a ticket to suit themselves.

ARTHUR had now become President. This seemed to intensify the factional quarrels. and the over-confident Democrats fully expected to carry the State. But suddenly the Republicans closed up their ranks, and, making a dash at the ballot boxes, elected the State officers, with the single exception of the Treasurer, who was beaten on personal grounds.

The Democrats should take warning from the disaster of 1881, and not depend too much upon the exceptional results of last fall's contest, despite the majority of 193,000.

The Governor's Review of the Supply Bill.

The Governor did right to sign the Aque duct bill. He thinks it is constitutional, notwithstanding the appointment of the Commissioners in the bill itself, and says he will be surprised and disappointed if it shall appear that the work is not in good hands. We are satisfied that he has acted wisely in this matter.

The Governor's action in respect to many items of the Supply bill also merits commendation. His refusal to allow fees to counsel unnecessarily employed by the legislative committees will have a good effect. Extra compensation such as was sought by the Railroad Commission, in excess of an annual appropriation which is amply sufficient, was also properly denied. As to those items which were clearly unconstitutional the Governor's duty was plain, and there are a number of other instances in which he rightly held that the amount appropriated was disproportionate to the services rendered.

But in several cases Gov. CLEVELAND has gone very far wrong indeed.

Last summer it was discovered that the celling of the Assembly Chamber at Albany was in need of repairs, and the architects of the new Capitol expended more than \$3,000 in repairing it. There was no money applicable to this purpose at the time, and the new Capifol Commissioners, according to the Governor, gave their consent "that the architects might make what repairs to the Assembly Chamber ceiling they deemed proper at their own expense, and that the State should not be made liable for the expenditure." It is not to be supposed, however, that the architects meant to give their money and labor to the State for nothing. The intent of the parties evidently was that the permission to make repairs should not be construed into a contract on the part of the Capitol Commissioners to pay any particular amount, but that the architects were willing to rely for compensation upon the justice and fair dealing of the Legislature when it should be convened. The work appears to have been in all respects satisfactory, and it ought to be paid for, but the Governor wants to treat it

"In other words," says our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, "Gov. CLEVELAND is willing to swindle the architects out of money which the State owes them for work done for the State, in order to gain reputation as a reformer." This is putting the case rather strongly, perhaps; but it must be admitted that a Governor with a keen moral sense would hardly be willing to have the State avail itself of the benefit of the work of these architects without paying for their services.

The Governor's objections to the payment of counsel who represented Judge West-BROOK before the Assembly investigating committee in 1832 also seem to us unsound H argues that the committee was directed merely to conduct an inquiry set on foot by the Assembly for its own information, and that "no person was on trial, no one was called on to defend himself, and the committee stood in no need of the assistance of counsel in addition to that provided by the Assembly." The fact remains, however, that it was entirely proper for the accused Judge to be represented before the committee. He was practically a defendant from the very outset of the investigation. Mr. Francis L. STETSON, who acted as counsel for the committee itself, was an earnest advocate of impeachment. It is preposterous to say that Judge Westbrook ought to have contented himself with the sort of legal advice and assistance which a hostile lawyer of wellknown ability was sure to give the committoe. We think he had a right to counsel of his own on this occasion, and as the investigation ultimately resulted in a refusal to impeach him, it is an unusual hardship to deny him reimbursement for the actual ex-

Another item which the Governor disap proves is the appropriation of \$1,000 to Carl MEISNER of Battery B, Seventh Division, National Guard, as a gratuity, "he being permanently disabled for life by the premature discharge of a cannon while on duty with his battery at Elmira on the 13th day of May, 1879." Gov. CLEVELAND says that the duty of expending the money of the people with a due regard to business principles "positively excludes the appropriation of the same for gratuitles resting solely on motives of charity and benevolence." He does not seem to have been aware of the provisions of law in force at the time this injury was sustained, which provided that every person who while in the actual service of the State became wounded or disabled in suppressing any insurrection should be taken care of and provided for at the expense of the State, and the further provision that every person who was wounded or disabled in such service in cases of tumult, breach of the peace, or re- | Marche" occupe with the utmost essiduity

penditure consequently incurred.

sistance to process should be taken care of and provided for at the expense of the county where the service was rendered. These general provisions indicate that it has no heretofore been the policy of the State to withhold compensation from persons who have become permanently incapacitated while in the actual service of the State Gov-

The Fascination of the Gallows.

The hanging of WIMBISH and BAILEY at Macon on Friday last was accompanied by some extraordinary features. A thrifty speculator put up a large number of scats, guaranteeing to each and every occupant a fine view of the gallows at \$1 a head, and he

paid the regular showman's license of \$100. Many things combined to arouse an interest in this display. To begin with, the crimes for which the culprits perished had singular features. Wimbish was working with Wash-INGTON on the railroad one day, when they first chaffed each other and then quarrelled as to which could do the most or least work. Waynish remarked, "I've a good mind to lick you-just say 'sheep' and I'll do it!' shouted Washington, and in an nstant Wimnish's knife was in his vitals.

BAILEY was an intelligent negro, of fine character, moving in the first colored circles of Macon, and, indeed, a member of the lodge of "The Sons and Daughters of Jacob." He was accused by a wealthy lodge member, Mr. Tapman, of stealing a dollar and a half from Tapman's till, and, angrily denying the charge, he pulled out his revolver, and shot his accuser dead. It chanced that his trial took place in the court of Judge StM-MONS, who formerly owned him as a slave The Judge, seeing before him for sentence the lad who was once his own property. could not refrain from calling him by his old name "JACK," as before the war, and both magistrate and culprit wept while the one sentenced the other to death. The occasion was rendered more noticeable

by the presence and escort of the Floyd Rifles, Capt. HARDMAN, and the Southern Cadets, Lieut, CHAMBERS, all under the command of Col. WILEY. The day was fair, and six thousand people, including many little children, surrounded the gallows, which was put up a mile away from the Court House, where there was plenty of room. The wives of the two victims were present to witness the final scene, and were treated with the most courteous consideration, and accorded every advantage to enable them to gratify their wish. Both of them fainted. The addresses seemed to be all that could be asked, in point and appropriateness. "I am before you, friends," BAILEY, "for a short time. Death is sure. and life uncertain." "My stake was set, said WIMBISH, "and I marched right straight to it. Soon the trigger will spring, and my soul will fly into eternity." To crown the effect of this double hanging, it was arranged to spring both the victims from the same trap, which was done with perfect success, amid that strange cry of the crowd denoting a mixture of terror, woe, delight, pity, and

relief which is heard at a hanging. And so the infliction of the supreme per alty of the law was turned into a popular show for the satisfaction of a morbid curiosity. A strange perversion.

What Women Can Earn in Paris.

From the time when STERNE undertook his Sentimental Journey" to our own day, the oreigner sojourning in Paris has niways been particularly struck with the neatness and smartness of the shop girls and workingwomen. He naturally infers that either much higher wages are paid for feminine labor in the French capital or a little money can be made to go much further. There is no doubt that a French dressmaker or nilliner, when she exerts her taste and dexterity on her own account, can evolve out of a few cents surprising results in the way of personal adornment. It is not the less true that the few cents thus effectively expended must usually be amassed by foregoing necessary nourishment, for, toil as persistently as they will, the majority of unmarried workingwomen in Paris can hardly earn enough to keep body axiom of the Parisian proletariat that a single woman cannot make an honest living, and we find the same bersh deduction drawn by M.D'HAUSSONVILLE from the facts relating to the wages of women recently collected for the Revus des Deux Mondes,

acting a special training and aptitude, and in which a Parisian workman of exceptional skill will sometimes gain as much as \$6 a day, only a few are open to the female sex. A very small number of women find employment as painters upon porcelain, as designers in shawl manufactories, and as arrangers of flower garlands, it being impossible, we must remember, to follow the latter calling more than four months of the year. The most expert feminine artisans in these relatively well-paid crafts get only \$1.60, or very much less than is given to men engaged in the same vocations. The employers aver that the difference in wages represents a difference in the power of turning out in large quantity products of a ligh quality, and the assertion seems to some extent borne out by the fact that in certain Paris printing houses, to which feminine compositors are admitted, women prove unable

Of the highly remunerated vocations ex-

to earn more than \$1.20 for piece work, although they are paid at the same rate as men, namely, 13 cents the thousand letters. The majority of Paris workingwomen find employment in that class of handicrafts which, while not demanding remarkable aptitude, require a certain amount of preparatory training and the power of continuous labor. To begin with the most lucrative callings belonging to this category, we observe that an ordinary florist can carn (during four months of the year) from \$1 to \$1.20 a day, and the same wages are attainable during the fashionable season by the needlewoman for the finer kinds of embroidery. It appears that making waistcoats and trouers is one of the most remunerative of feminine vocations, a skilful and industrious woman being able, with the help of a sewing machine, to gain about 90 cents a day. Dressmakers and milliners carn less. The daily wages paid to milliners vary from 60 to 80 cents, and the average amount that can be gained by dressmaking ranges from 50 to 60 cents, though particularly expert women may sometimes obtain as much as 80 cents or even a dollar. In Paris, as elsewhere, shirtmaking and the manufacture of all kinds of linen and cotton undergarments are deplorably underpaid, owing to the fact that for centuries what may be termed the technical education of women has been virtually confined to needlework, and the resulting competition for employment keeps prices very near starvation point. We

learn that in Paris an ordinary shirtmaker

cannot hope to earn more than 40 or perhaps

50 cents a day, and she is lucky if she can

procure constant employment on those

terms. The great exporting houses

pay only 35 cents, and the women who

make ladies' underclothing for the cheap

establishments like the "Bon

acquire more than 25 cents a day. The accuracy of these grim figures is guaranteed by M. D'HAUSSONVILLE, and it appears that even yet we have not touched the minimum

stipend given to feminine labor in the French capital. When a shirtmaker's eyes are almost rulned, she becomes, we are told, a sack stitcher. By running together six dozen of sacks-a task which will consume nearly sixteen hours—she can manage to to the millionaires there, and " no feeling, as earn 18 cents. Nor should it be forgotten in America, that a millionaire should do that even the worst paid of the sewing wosomething for the public." It "very much doubts," indeed, "If legacies to charities exmen here enumerated must expect to be without employment during at least two months of the year.

What follows from these data? We pointed out some days ago that, according to M. D'HAUSSONVILLE'S computations, \$170 per annum represents the minimum sum for which an adult unmarried workingman can exist in Paris. Now, even admitting that a woman can live upon less food than a man, we cannot on the score of sex reduce the necessary outlay for shelter, clothes, and food below \$150. To meet this minimum expenditure a woman would have to be paid 50 cents a day for 300 working days. It is certain however, that the majority of Paris workingwomen fail to earn so much. PAUL LEBOY-BRAULIEU has calculated that there are at least 15,000 women in Paris who cannot by unremitting toll obtain more than from 20 to 30 cents a day. Mme, DE BARRAU, who has made a special study of the subject, is convinced that the average wages paid for feminine labor in the French metropolis do not exceed 40 cents, and M. D'HAUSSON-VILLE arrives at the same conclusion. We cannot, then, avoid the inference that the mass of Paris working girls are inexorably compelled to seek assistance from the other sex by their sheer inability to support themselves. Often, of course, the needful aid is rendered under the forms of marriage, but it is undeniable that much of the sexual immorality which prevails in Paris is directly tracorble to the frament failure of the most conscientious efforts on the part of working-

The Polar Stations.

women to earn an honest livelihood.

The act of Congress making appropriations for Sundry Civil Expenses, during the next fiscal year, set apart a sum for completing the scientific observations now in progress at Point Barrow and near Lady Franklin Bay, with the proviso that the work at both stations should be closed and the officers and men of the expeditions "returned to the United States within the year 1884."

The time thus specified for breaking up the stations is to be anticipated, and one or both Arctic parties will be sent for during the present summer. There are obvious reasons for this course. Last July's relief expedition, which set out from St. Johns with supplies of provisions for Lady Franklin Bay, failed to reach Lieut, GREELY's party or to open communication with it. The approaches to the bay are through narrow passages, likely to be clogged with ice, or to be frozen from shore to shore at an early date in the season. This latter misfortune happened last summer, the whole month of August being spent in endeavors to get through to Lady Franklin Bay. Under these circumstances it is expedient to allow a greater margin than one season for bringing away the GREELY party. The expedition for this purpose will start in a few weeks, and if it can push through to its goal, so much the better; but should last year's disappointment be repeated, the expedition will winter at Lifeboat Cove, near Littleton Island, to which point Licut. GREELY's party will retreat.

As to the Alaska party, no difficulty will be experienced in reaching it and bringing it away. Point Barrow is practically on the open ocean, and, although Behring's Strait, being very narrow, often contains masses of ice coming down from the north until late in the season, yet only inconceivable miscalculation could prevent the rescue party from reaching Lieut. RAY's small force and bringing it away in time. In any case there could be no peril. Besides the abundant supplies, this party has the advantage of being very near a native settlement.

In the case of Lieut, GREELY's party, more elaborate provisions have been necessary, and a body of picked men, under Lieut. GAR LINGTON, will undertake the task of relief, in a good scaling steamer. The Protess is likely to be chosen for this purpose. Two large whaleboats, one smaller boat, three capacious sledges, a supply of tents, and more than a year's provisions, besides a complete outfit for an Arctic winter, will be carried by Lieut. GARLINGTON'S party. There is no danger, it should be understood, that the Lady Franklin Bay party is suffering from lack of food. For, besides the game to be had, last year's expedition left stores in caches and two good boats at Littleton Island and Cape Island, according to a plan of operations concerted at the outset.

The question may arise how Lieut. GREELY will be communicated with in case the relief vessel should be blocked this year, as it was last summer. This, however, was provided for by that officer in the instructions which he sent back by the Proteus, after being landed near the scene of his labors. It had been originally arranged that there should be annual visits to the station, both for bringing supplies and instructions and for replacing the sick with tresh men, and perhaps also for extending the scope of the explorations. But Lieut, GREELY wisely wrote that, in case the 1882 expedition should not reach him, a skilful and energetic officer, with ten experienced men, provided with three whaleboats and ample provisions for forty persons for fifteen months," should be sent out in 1883. Should this second expedition be blocked by the ice. the vessel was not to leave Cape Sabine, in Smith Sound, before the middle of September; and, in retreating, caches of provisions were to be left both between Cape Sabine and Bache Island, and at another point agreed upon. In this way, he said, the Grinnell Land coast would be covered with seven depots of ten days' provisions in less than three hundred miles, not including the two months' supplies at Cape Hawks. The relief party were then to proceed to establish a winter station at Lifeboat Cove, where their main duty would be to keep their telescopes on Cape Sabine and the land to the northward. Lieut. GREELY further prescribed that the relief party should take lumber enough for a house and observatory, fifty tons of coal, and a complete meteorological and magnetic outfit, besides dogs, sledges, and a native driver; and he even directed that a party of six men should proceed,. when practicable, to Cape Sabine, whence a sledge party northward should reach Cape Hawks, if not Cape Collinson.

These provisions, when first made, seemed almost excessively cautious; but now their prudence is appreciated and recognized to be of the greatest value. Lieut. GARLINGTON knows exactly what he must do, and the relief problem is clear. Even should the Lady Franklin Bay station not be reached during he present summer, the safe return of Lieut. REELY's party is practically assured.

Whether these Arctic stations will ever be detablished by Congress, or whether others I to one which thurbt that the size of a man's

will be substituted, can hardly be predicted until the results of these first experiments are made known.

The Feeling Toward Rich Men. The Speciator, writing of English million-aires, says that of dislike to an individual because he is rich it sees no sign in England. It finds no trace of popular hostility

cite any great respect " in England. Neither is there any hostility here to rich men as such, and legacies to charities are not held in higher esteem in the United States than in England. People in this republic are generally disposed to watch with kindly in terest a man's progress in wealth, and to take a degree of pride and satisfaction in his pecuniary success, especially when he makes his own fortune, as nearly everybody has to

They like to see the growth of a business whether they are themselves immediately employed in it or are only outside observers The stories of the careers of men who have gone up from poverty to wealth have always been popular reading in the United States Young people are stimulated by their study with hopes of attaining a like prosperity. Therefore, instead of regarding it with envy, and being provoked to bitter hostility by the success of the rich man, they take pleas ure in contemplating his progress.

We do not remember a case where a public man, for instance, has suffered in his political prospects simply because he was rich Provided he had made his money squarely his wealth was not counted against him, and did not raise up hostility to him anywhere. No man forfelts the good will of his neighbors by getting rich in a legitimate way, nor does his success engender among them feel ings of envy or hatred.

The growth of wealth in this country has been enormous within the last twenty-five years-so much so that before the war we were poor as compared with to-day. At least, the fortunes deemed great then were insignificant in comparison with those of this time, and the number of men who were then esteemed wealthy was small. All except very few of the rich men of the present have made their money since 1860. Before that time the majority of them were poor, and their prospects of winning fortunes were not greater then than those of thousands to-day

The ranks of wealth are all the time recruited from poverty. A new class of rich men will come up during the next quarter of century, and it will be composed chiefly, If not almost entirely, of those who are now struggling to make both ends meet. In every department of trade and manufacture vigorous and enterprising young men are forging ahead, not because they have capital in money, but because they have capital in brains and energy. A man with a new idea of practical value, and who knows how to use it, never had a better chance than he has now, and nowhere better than in New York.

Twenty years ago the retail merchants who are doing to-day the greatest trade in New York were keeping little shops on the Sixth avenue, and nobody dreamed of the possibility of their supplanting the great Broadway houses. Twenty years from now just as unforeseen changes are likely to occur Nobody can prophesy in whose hands the new wealth will be, but it is pretty sure to be in those of very many who are now poor.

Of course, under such circumstances there must rather be a popular ambition to get rich, and popular hope of attaining the desired end, than a popular hatred of the rich, or of those who have already won the race so many are running. If the father sees no chance for himself, he yet may dream of fortune for his son, since he knows that nearly every rich man in New York started where that boy now is.

But the people are more than ever on their guard to protect themselves against the combinations of rich men to despoil them of what belongs to them. They do not hate rich men, but they know that wealth gives a power of aggression which needs to be kept in check.

We Correct an Esteemed Contemporary

. We have had of late such frequent occasion to reprove our esteemed contemporary, the Graphic, for its persistent philological misdemeanors and conspiracies against style that we feel some rejuctance in calling attention to two mistakes which occur in the editorial printed on Friday, called "No-Not BUTLER.

The editorial in question amplifies and adds couple of mistakes to the short and sensible article on the same subject printed in THE SUN on Friday morning. Our esteemed contemporary will never go wrong if it folows THE SUN, but it should follow it absolutely, and not interpolate errors of its own. It should not be wrong for the sake of

being original and independent. The first mistake it makes is merely in matter of fact. It assumes that the honorary degrees conferred by Harvard College are conferred by the faculty, "the aged children who are known as the faculty," the Graphic calls them. Now, we have no desire to say that the members of the Harvard faculty are not of a certain age, or even older, but we cannot allow our esteemed and pictorial contemporary to labor under the delusion that the faculty gives or withholds honorary degrees. These are conferred by the corporation, whose choice has to be ratified by the overseers, who are of various ages. Some of them, such as Dr. Francis Minor Weld of this city, are not unduly aged. We merely mention this fact because the Graphic seems to regard age as a positive disqualification and drawback in everything but its own jokes. However, the conferring of honorary degrees at Cambridge rests with the corporation and the Board of Overseers, from both of which bodies members of the faculty, as such, are excluded.

But the Graphic makes a serious ethical blunder when it mentions, among the qualifications of Gov. BUTLER for the degree which has just been refused him, the fact that his "legitimate income was thrice that of every man of the faculty of Harvard College put together." The meaning of this sentence is tolerably clear, though its English is clumsy. It means that Harvard College ought to have a higher respect for Gov. But-LER because he has an income of a hundred

The overseers of Harvard College have made a mistake; but they will make a worse one, a more foolish, dangerous, and wicked mistake, when they come to regard a big income as entitling its possessor to collegiate honors. If in this money-getting and material time a college has any place or use, it is because it can teach its pupils that there are pursuits which may bring the seeker contentment and modest honor, and the ability to live on a small income. The business of a college is not to teach how to make money but to teach the love of knowledge. It is only fools who learn from such teaching to be without public spirit or to distrust popular instincts. But a college which taught snobbishness and prejudice would be preferable

and fifty thousand dollars a year.

income was the test of merit which the col-lege authorities should respect.

Gov. BUTLER has a great income, and earns it. He deserves the degree of LL.D. from Harvard College, but not because of his income. If Harvard College follows the teachings of our esteemed contemporay, the names of Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT and Mr. JAY GOULD will appear in the next quinquennial catalogue.

Out of Place.

The American Peace Society has just neld its annual meeting at Boston, and elected to honorary membership Gen. ULYSSIS S. GRANT of New York and the Right Hop. WIDGIAM E. GLADSTONE, Prime

Minister of England. These well-known personages seem singu-

arly out of place in a peace society. One of them is famous as a fighter and as very little else. The other by his course in Egypt recently excited the express disapproval of that real friend of peace, John

BRIGHT, for entering into a needless war. "Their services in connection with the treaty of Washington" constitute the ostensible reason for inviting them to join the American Peace Society. These are so insignificant in comparison with their public services in war, and in furtherance of war, as to count for very little in the common estimation which mankind has formed of their characters. Unless they are content to ignore the history of their own lives, Gen GRANT and Mr. GLADSTONE will decline an invitation which seems to have had its origin simply in a desire to add two distinguished names to the roll of members of the American Peace Society, irrespective of fitness.

If these are men of peace, why was not the Emperor WILLIAM also chosen?

Ten days ago the disk of the sun was almost free from spots, but within the last week several large groups have made their apastronomers, the maximum of the present sunspot period was passed last year, but large spots have appeared with such frequency this year as to lend interest to the theory of a Frenchman, according to whom the maximum of the solar disturbance will not be attained before 1885 or 1886. He bases his opinion on the supposed influence of the large planets like Jupiter and Saturn in producing sun spots. and on the fact that these planets are passing their perihelis one after another unusually close together. This theory does not receive much consideration from astronomers, but it t should turn out to be correct it is probable that the opportunity offered by the long sucsession of solar storms would enable scientific men to obtain some answer to the question how far solar disturbances of this character affect the earth's meteorological conditions.

Our millionaire yachtsmen do not understand the romance of yachting. Their practical business training follows them into aquatics. They build steam yachts for speed and commodiousness. They will never know the delight of bringing a trim sailing craft up into a stiff breeze, watching her white sails fill, and feeling her bound over the waves while the spray sparkles around her bow. That is the poetry of yachting.

It has been remarked that, notwithstanding the great rush of foot passengers over the bridge, the most marked falling off in the business of the East River ferries consequent upon the opening of the bridge has been in the numtrucks, carriages, and other vehicles carried. Before the bridge was opened it was thought by many that it would not attract a very large share of the vehicles away from the ferries, because of its length and the grade of the rondway and because the ferries offered an opportunity for rest to the horses. But that drivers have taken to the bridge seems evident, not only from observation of the numper of teams crossing it, but from the action of the Union Forry Company, which, it is said, is considering the propriety of reducing the toll for trucks and other vehicles.

According to the latest news from South tmerica, the Ecuador revolutionists had completely surrounded the city of Guayaqual, in Dictator VEINTIMILLA'S troops are cooped up, nearly two weeks ago, and it was then believed that the defence could not be prolonged longer than a week. Unless the be-siegers have greatly underestimated their eneny's strength, the town has probably fallen by his time. It is to be hoped, in that case, that there have been no such scenes as were witnessed at the taking of Esmeraldas by the revdutionists some months ago, when VEINTI-MILLA's soldiers, before abandoning the city, plundered it and then set it on fire.

One of the most singular of the many violent storms which have lately occurred in the West was that which deluged Council Bluffs with water on Friday night, sweeping away seven fron bridges and several dwelling houses, drowning a number of people, and causing iamage to property amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. From the description given in the press despatches the storm apcloud burst. An enormous volume of rain water was suddenly discharged into Indian Creek, which runs through Council Bluffs, and the flood swept down with terrible force through the heart of the town. Last year ranked as one of the most remarkable in meteprological annals, but the present year bids fair to exceed it in the violence and destructiveness of its tornadoes, hurricanes, and floods

Charges have been made against Mayor WILSON of Topeka on account of his alleged refusal to obey the provisions of the liquor pro hibition laws, and the courts have been asked to declare not only that he has forfeited his office, but that he is disqualified from holding hereafter any office of trust or profit in the State. Whatever the merits of the case may be, it is apparent that the prohibitionists of Kansas are in dead carnest. As the proceedings against Mayor Wilson are regarded as test, the result will be awaited with interest.

From the Philadelphia Times

Man, born of woman, is of few days and n th. And, indeed, it would be money in his pock-netimes if he had less of either. As for his days, h wasteth one third of them, and as for his teeth, he has convulsions when he cuts them, and as the last one comes through lo, the dentist is twisting the first on out, and the last end of that man's jaw is worse tha the first, being full of porcelain and a roof-plate built to hold blackberry seeds.

Stone bruises line his pathway to manhood; his father boxes his ears at home, the big boys cuff him in the play ground, and the teacher whips him in the school roo He buyeth Northwestern at 119, when he hath sold short at 90, and his neighbor unloadeth upon him Iron Moun-tain at 63%, and it straightway breaketh down to 52%. He riseth early and sittleth up late that he may fill his barns and storehouses, and lot his children's lawyers divide the spoil among themselves and say "Ha, ha:" He growleth and is sore distressed because it raineth and he beateth upon his breast and sayeth, "My crop is lost!" because it raineth not. The late rains blight his wheat and the frost biteth his peaches. If it be so that the sun shineth, even among the nincties, he sayeth "Wos is ine, for I perish," and if the northwest wind sigheth down in forty two below he crieth, "Would I were dead!" If he wear sackcloth and blue jeans men say " He is a tramp," and if he goeth forth shaven and ciad in purple and fine linen all the people cry, " Shoot

the dude! He carryeth insurance for twenty-five years, until he teth his policy lapse one day, and that same night fire destroyeth his store. He buffdeth him a house in Jer-sey, and his first born is devoured by mosquitoes; he pitcheth his tents in New York, and tramps devour his substance. He moveth to Kansas, and a cyclone carhis house away over into Missouri, while a prairie fire and ten million acres of grasshoppers fight for his crop. He settleth himself in Kentucky, and is shot the next day by a gentleman, a Colonel and a statesman, "because, sah, he resembles, sah, a man, sah, he did not like, sah." Varily, there is no rest for the sole of his

THE NORTHWESTERN LUMBER FIELDS. The Great Market Opened by the Grewing

From the St Paul Pioneer Press. The aggregate results of the logging operations in the Minnesota and Wisconsin woods reveal the stupendous magnitude of the Northwestern lumber in terest in a light which will probably astonish person most familiar with the subject. The total cut of the two States exceeds 4,000,000,000 feet. The mind wil be better able to grasp this unwieldy number when it i be better able to grasp this unwieldy number when it as understood that it represents the trees growing on 1,250 square miles, or about thirty-five townships of land. In the classification of districts, the great Chippewa valley region of Wisconsin is easily first, with 1,700,000,000 feet on the Chippewa, Ean Claire, and their tributaries. The Mississippi above Minneapolis comes next, with nearly EXPERION feet. The Wisconsin River returns 441,000. 000, the Duluth district 297,000,000, and the Black River 228,000,000. The streams on the west shore of Lake Michigan, crouped together for convenience, show a cut of 785,005,000 feet. On the different railroads in Wiscopsin and Minnesota, between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 feet were cut. The cut is by far the great-

est in the history of the Northwest.

There is a great truth to which this enormous growth in the logging interest in the Northwest points. The swift and surprising development of the country west of the Mississippi River has created a greater revolution in the lumber business than in any other interest that supplies its varied demands. Within the last few years the enor-mous demand from the West has revolutionized the lum ber trade in its sources. Its methods, its channels, and its markets. This year's investigation reveals clearly the fact, more vaguely understood before, that the des-tination of nearly all the lumber cut in Wisconsin and Minnesota is the treeless prairies and magically up-springing new cities of Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Iowa, and even the more southern States. Chicago, once the lumber market for the whole West, gets now only a attracts the lumber from the cheap water routes of the akes to the westward railroad Mnes. Nearly all the number cut on the shores of Lake Superior goes west by the Northern Pacific. The Wisconsin Central carries i ittle to Milwaukee, though much of the traffic by that line is diverted by the westward lines it crosses. The great lumber centres of the Chippewa, Black, and Wis-consin valleys are drained by the Omaha and Milwankes and St. Paul to the west and southwest. Even the lum ber on the west shore of Lake Michigan, within easy reach of cheap water transit to Chicago, chooses instead circuitous route by the Chicago and Northwestern road across Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa to the or nivorous Western prairies. The once all absorbing lum ber trade of Chicago is reduced to the handling of se

much of the Michigan product as is required for West

ern consumption The stimulus of the Western demand has changed the

nothods of lumber production and transit, as well as the direction of its market. The present or prospective ex haustion of the richest and most convenient tracts of the margins of navigable streams, while the demand in unually enlarging compels a resort to new sources and a more careful gleaning of old. During last winter many tracts were cut for the second or third time Higher prices and an eager market made it profitable to return to second class timber, windfalls and smaller growth, neglected in former years. So far as this ten-dency leads to a cleaner and more economical resping of 1 the pine harvest, it is to be commended. It may work harm however, by causing the destruction of half grown trees, which contain the promise and potency of the future lumber supply. A still more important change in the methods and sources of lumber production is the adoption of means for reach ing rich tracts remote from the channels of navigable streams. To an extent not generally under stood, the railroads are taking the pince of rivers as means of transit of the product, even from its first source. Hundreds of millions of feet of logs are now taken to market every year, that never float for a mile on the waters of rivers. Railroads are penetrating the lumber districts in every direction, the North Wisconsin the Chippews Valley, the Wisconsin Central, the North ness is the transportation of lumber cut on their lines hauled to mills at their stations, sawed into boards an oom. In many cases, narrow gauge roads are built from the main lines into remote tracts, to enlarge the field from which supplies may be drawn. This change of method aids a large percentage to the available supply, and hastens by so much the mate of exhaustion of the forests.

This question of the prospective exhaustion of the pine timber of the Northwest will suggest itself to every thoughtful person. There is no question but that the time is swiftly approaching when the forests of Minne sota and Wisconsin will no longer answer to the annual demands made upon them, nor that the day is hastened by the extravagant and destructive methods of production, happily less common now than a few years ago. A pine forest is a thing of alow growth, and those of Wis-consin and Minnesota are of definitely limited, though still of vast, extent. They cannot indefinitely endure the stripping of the available timber from 1,250 square miles vaguely put as ten years, but there are no data to justify such exact computation. The demand to variable, and there is no means of estimating what the supply may become under changed conditions. Poorer and less accessible timber will be made available by improved methods, and the pine lands remaining wil probably be made to go much further than the same quantity in former years. But the certain fact that the forests are destroyed much more rapidly than they are replaced with new growth, makes their exhaustion only a question of time. There are few virgin tracts left now penetrated to the hitherto intact forests above and be tween the heads of navigable streams in Wisconsis Whether ten, or twenty, years hence, the exhaustion of the Northwestern lumber supply is near enough to sug-gest the most careful husbanding of the resources that remain, and to emphasize the blind and mad fully of a lumber tariff that preserves the forests of our neighbors and puts a premium upon the destruction of our own.

Beginning to Braw the Lines in New Jersey TRENTON, June 2.-Despite the number of campaign in New Jersey will open early and he very brisk. The election ought to be very close. The tariff question will assume prominence, owing to the number of industries throughout the State that demand protection. The Democratic party is divided upon the Major Yard of Freehold leads the protective wing, Major Yard of Freehold leads the free trade branch. Major Yard is a possible candidate, should the free trade element be the stronger in the Convention. That is scarcely probable, however. No one knows with any certainty the likely nominess on either side. Andrew Albright of Newark and Leon Abbett of Jersey City are receiving the most mention on the Democratic side fust at present. But they will hardly hold out until the Con-cention is held, late in August. It need not surprise renders of Tax Sux if either George B. McClellan, ex-Gov Joel Parker, or Judge Edward W. Scudder should be the

Democratic candidate.

Frederick A. Potts declines positively to run on the topublican side. He is the strongest candidate that party has. But Senator John Taylor of Mercer county a strong, although not very willing. Ex-Congressman John Hill of Boonton is very willing, but not strong. Ex-Gov. Marcus L. Ward of Essex would run well. Ex-Mayor Peddie of Newark would be popular. Congressman Brewer Would suit the pottery interest first rate, but Brewer likes Washington very well during a second term. Congressman Hovey of Warren, who defeated Secor Robeson's friend, Henry S. Harris, last fail, is quite widely talked of. He would sweep pretty much everything but Rancocas and Cheesequakes craeks.

Beeny of the Old Catholic Church. From the London Daily News.

GENEVA, May 20 .- According to Bishop Hertog's report read at the Synod of the Old Catholic Church, the cause in the Bernese Jura is all out loat. Nearly every congregation in the district has reispeed nto Roman Catholicism, but in Lucerne, Aargau, and Solothurn prospects are more hopeful. In Geneva, Herne, and Aargau the condition of the churches is satisfactory.

Old Petrovitch stood near the city gate And watched the motiey crowd surge to and fro-The soldiers, courtiers, carriages of state, The civic mob in an unending flow-Tumultuous ail, and hustling from afar To view the coronation of the Czar

A quaint old man was old man Petrovitch; His face the stamp of starving misery wore, His voice, piped ever at a squeaky pitch, A droning, surly, snarling burden bore; And yet he was of quite as peaceful mind As those whom you might deem of gentler kind.

Skivskofsky saw the old man at the gate And said "My friend, how is it that you are Come here to witness with the rest this great Parade aneut the crowing of the Czar ! But Petrovitch speered grimly, and he strode On through the gate and said: "The Czar be blowed

The Czar be blowed! Oh, how the soldiers ran. With levelled spears—their fav'rite pastime that— And seized and dragged in chains the weak old man Before the bar where blinded Justice sat! And with the wretch the grave indictment comes-

Off into exile, then, the old man goes And there he is, and there he will remain Toiling to death amid perennial snows, While his proud, pampered monarch lives to reign. And we loll back and hear the wires relate How Petrovitch talked bombshells at the gate!

He boldly at the city gate discoursed of bombs!

It is well to get clear of a bad cough or cold the first week, but it is safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-ight hours, the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. layers Expectorant, wide.

-Americans who go to Paris and want to keep up their old habits of churchgoing are reminded that the American chapel, at 21 Rue de Berri, Champe Elysees, is regularly open on Sundays, and that a wel-come is extended to all who want to enjoy the services. Persons who want to become acquainted with all the re-ligious movements going on in Paris, and, indeed throughout Europe, may there procure whatever information they desire.

their book of "Doctrine, Practice, and Discipline," which contains the principal enactments of Yearty Meetings concerning the matters mentioned in its title. These quiet people find that their rules are so strict tha the young people are driven off into other denomina-tions or into irreligion. The intense feeling of con-servatism which prevails among the Friends will prob-ably prevent any very radical changes at present. The question, however, is between relaxing the rigidity of the discipline and letting the brotherhood of Quakerbood whidle into nothing. dwindle into nothing.

-A Methodist church which some years ago began to build without sufficiently counting the cost, succeeded in doing the work only as far as digging a celler, laying the foundations, and building the walls up to a level with the ground. Debts, mismanagement, and other hindrances brought about total failure, and the sale of the property under the hammer of the Sheriff's auctioneer. The worst of all was that the properly was purchased by an ice company that fond the excavation and its surrounding walls of heavy massonry exactly what they wanted for an ice house. Thus the place which was to have been filled with the fervent hallelujaha and amens of the enthusiastic fo lowers of John Wesley is used for the storage of ice.

-Young theologians, especially those who - 10thing theologistics, are always sure they are right, may learn a wholesome lesson from a clause in the will of the late Dr. Puzev. The Doctor had the reputhe will of the late Dr. Pusay. The Doctor had the repu-tation of being one of the most acute theologians of his day, and was considered high authority on most of the subjects on which he wrote. Yet in his will be ordered that his two books on German theology should not be republished, nor any of his corrections of the English notes thereon. The reason he gave for this problimation was "seeing that in maturer years I saw remem to with draw many of the corrections I made when I was young." To the self-sufficient youth who thinks his own opinion is the only one which can be correct, this adv ion on the part of an aged and experienced scholar

-The infelicity in the Park Reformed Church, Jersey City, every day assumes larger propor-tions. It grew out of almost nothing, and has now become so important that several of the pastors of other churches in Jersey City have taken a hand in it in order sto promote the speedy return of peace. As when a man and his wife are in tribulation over domestic silairs, and the neighbors kindly attempt to help them reconcile their differences, so in this case the efforts of well-disposed outsiders have not been attended with success. The Rev. Dr. Suydam, paster of the Park Cherch, is one Suydam has been accused of lying. The accusation turns on the way in which the word "probably" is said to have been used. The musical services in the Park Church have proved an exceptionally great success, and have drawn very large congregations to the church. It is concerning the printed proof of a sheet of hymness-sued in connection with these that the trouble has arisen. The trouble is of such a nature that it may die of itself if let alone.

The Baptists and the Presbyterians hawing departed from Saratoga, the Congregationalists will now take possession. On Tuesday next their Home Missionary Convention will begin its sessions, and the dollar and a half boarding houses will again be full to overflowing. It is expected that at least 2,000 Congre-gationalists will be in attendance. Although there are no great controversies on hand to be settled at this convocation, the proceedings will be full of interest, as new lines of missionary effort are to be marked out, can lines of missionary effort are to be marked out, especially for the South. In that region the drawing of the color line in the churches has given rise to much discussion. This becomes more important in proportion as the society's work is enlarged. The work among the foreignborn population of this country is of increasing mag-nitude, and is beset with correspondingly increasing difficulties. The giants of Congregational am will b heard from in full force during th will be devoted to this meeting, and a variety of spirited debates may be looked for. In its importance both to the Congregational denomination and to the Christian world at large, this meeting is quite equal to those of the Presbyterians and the Baptists.

-A village in Connecticut, with a population of \$90, has six churches of different denominations, each in competitive rivalry with the others. This is by no means an isolated case. In many places in the New England States it is almost as bad, and there are scores of places in the newly settled parts of the West where similar folly prevails. Of course it is impossible for these churches to pay their pastors living salaries. Many these churches to pay their pastors living salaries. Many of them are without pastors, and will probably remain so until they find men willing to preach for nothing. The names of such churches are entered on the official rolls of their denominations as being without pastors. On this secount the customary cry is periodically made that there are ever so many hundred churches which are storying for the bread of life because there are no ministers to break it unto them. Then comes an orgent appeal on the part of three-thousand-dollar accretaries for young men to dovote themselves to the ministry in order to serve ten dollar congregations. The spirit of self-sacrifice involved in such ministerial devotion is ter required to keep a mortal minister alive, it is not surprising that the six churches in a village of 800 peo-

-The "broom drill" is increasing in popu arity as a means of raising money for churches and Sanday schools. The sight of a company of pretty girls handling brooms after the manner in which the militia sandle muskets is one calculated to bring forth raptur ous applause from speciators. Yet on a recent evening in a fashionable Methodist church in this city the trus ters were filled with holy indignation when the de-lighted spectators of a broom drill raised a cloud of dust rom the pew carpets by thumping their boot heels thereon. One trustee told the applauders to desist, and reminded them that they were not in a circus, but in the souse of God. The incident calls to mind the case of the four-year-old youngster who, on being taken to church for the first time, began to clap his hands and stamp his feet in approval of the organ voluntary. His mother fold him not to do that, for that was the way he ad seen boys do at the circus, and that this was not the circus, but the church. The youngster replied, "Well, ma, I don't care; it's circus music, anyhow." If those who provide church entertainment are satisfied to introduce into their sanctuaries such worldly shows at "broom drills," they should not be dissatisfied if the people who have paid to see the fun are pleased to appland in a worldly manner.

-At the Prosbyterian Assembly an attempt was made to probibit theological students who re-ceive aid from the Education Board from using telesco. It is considered by some of the brethren an unjust thing that these young men should be receiving the benefit cence of the Church in order to help them through their course of study, and then wasting in expenditure for smoking or cowing the money which is bestowed upon them. Most of the students do not receive more that one or two hundred dollars a year each from the Board. The youth who smokes and chows the weed to the ex-tent of a quarter of a dollar a day makes a serious inroad on this fund. The trouble in dealing with this ex travagent bebit on the part of the students was that most of the brethren composing the committee in charge of the matter are habitual emokers, and, according to one of the religious correspondents, had to lay their cigars on the window sills as they sat down to discuss the question. The resolution they passed carefully avoids the mention of tobacco, and says that the stu dents must not squander the money given them, or "pervert it to any empty indulgence." Thus ice cresus, soda water, and similar luxuries are placed in the same entegory with tobacco, none of these or other special inces being indicated by name. ... The Sunday school scholars will to-day

consider the work of the Apostis Paul and his company at Antioch in Pisidia, as recorded in Acts xiii. 13-16 and 43-52. These missionaries had been at work with great success on the island of Cyprus. Having finished a sufficient term of service there, they sailed for the southern part of Asia Minor, first landing at Perga in Pamphylin. Departing thence, they went to Antioch, the chief city of Pishia. On the Jewish Sabbath they entered the synagogue, and were invited to speak. Paul addressed himself to the men of Israel and ve that fear God." He recounted the history of the Jewish peo-ple, and told of the mission of Jesus Christ. Then be preached the forgiveness of sins through Christ. The preached the forgiveness of sins through Christ. The heavers were deeply interested in what they heard and greatly stirred by it. They called for more, first desiring that is should be preached to them on the following subject, but then seeking Faul and Barnabas for immediate conversation about it. On the next Sabbath there was a great crawd. All were enger to hear. The Jews were full of spite. They reliculed and blaschemed. But the Gentiles were disposed to accept the message of salvation through Jesus Christ. Paul and Barnabas told the Jewa that there was little use of preaching to people who acted as they did. The message of the Gospel should now be to the Gentiles among whom the missionaries could find plenty of work to do. It was among the Gentiles of the province of Pisidia that the Gospe was now to have its great success. These people most of whom had been idolaters worshipping the moon, now heard gladly and believed. The Jews were violent is their opposition. They raised up persecution against Paul and Barnabas. The work of these men having beca mpleted as far as it could be, they went to a new field of labor, in Iconium, a short distance northward. By thus keeping at work, and moving on from place to place, they accomplished great results, and in the words of to-day's golden text, "the word of the Lord was published throughout all the region."